

OFFERS A FLEET TO THE CZAR.

KAISER CONTINUES TO MIX IN THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Latest Action Taken After the Cronstadt Riots While Playing a Strong Game Against the Odds for Russian Control—Four Camps Are Now in the Field.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The dreaded intervention of Germany in the Russian crisis has come. The Kaiser, when he learned of the Cronstadt riots, sent a wireless message to the Czar offering to place the German Northern Squadron at his disposal. The Czar sent back a message of thanks. It has not transpired whether the offer goes beyond safeguarding the sovereign's person, but inasmuch as a German warship had been stationed off Peterhof for several days for this purpose it is inferred that Emperor William's proposal has a wider significance.

Amidst the virtual chaos now existing there are beginning to develop certain ominous features which leave little hope of averting a general political cataclysm in Russia. The contending forces are divided into four camps.

First, the reactionaries, including the court party, some military leaders and some bureaucrats who for the past ten days have been inciting the droves of the population to murder and outrage in order to frighten the Czar into a withdrawal of the recent concessions.

Second, Count Witte and his followers, including many bureaucrats and some upper class Liberals.

Third, the whole commercial class and the moderate reformers, who are best described as Zemstvoists.

Fourth, the Socialist workmen, who created the present situation by a general strike.

The peasantry do not figure in the problem as yet and the rank and file of the army is still an uncertain quantity. The reactionaries are the smallest in numbers and their strength depends solely on how far they can command military support. They are desperately opposed to Count Witte and in the present situation to the Czar himself. This last is one of the most critical factors of the moment.

Little has been said publicly of the contemptuous ill will of the fashionable regiments towards the sovereign since the peace of Portsmouth was signed. It was soon evident that the army would seek a sequestration and it is now becoming manifest that it will be the Czar himself. This found the loudest expression over the expulsion of the Grand Duke Cyril from the navy. The decree ordering his expulsion evoked such outbreaks of indignation in both the army and navy as would have led to the malcontents being court-martialed and shot if they had been servants of the Kaiser.

The Grand Duke Vladimir took the life of his son energetically and promptly resigned. Now Vladimir, whatever his character, has the support of the Imperial Guard Brigade, which is especially charged with the protection of the Emperor's person. The high world here began to ridicule the Sovereign and speak contemptuously of his character. From that they began to say that there was no possible future for him as the Russian Sovereign. The next stage has now been reached, and the question of his successor is being discussed with amazing boldness.

The names constantly heard in military circles for a regency or the head of a limited monarchy are the Grand Dukes Nicholas Nikolaevitch and Constantine Constantinovitch. Both are grandsons of Nicholas I. The former is the President of the Council of Imperial Defence and a supporter of Count Witte, who finds his character stronger than his intelligence. Constantine is the cultured Romanoff, yet liked by the army. Under either of these men this section of the Russian body politic may still seek to steer the Empire through the storm.

Count Witte and his supporters are still almost helpless, but their collapse is by no means certain. His attempt to secure the cooperation of the Zemstvoists has completely failed. Every member of his cabinet is a member of the bureaucracy. The only uniting link is that they remained adherents of Count Witte's policy in recent years when he was in disfavor. All the independent provincial statesmen have refused office and continue their campaign independently of the bureaucracy.

The Zemstvo leaders have now decided to defy equally Count Witte and the reactionaries. They will openly proclaim that the Zemstvo congress, which meets on November 10 and to which certain eminent members of the professional and industrial classes have been chosen by the Zemstvoists, is itself a natural constituent assembly. They will claim for it the right to supervise national elections and will demand that the central Government abstain from interference therein. It is certain that Count Witte will not submit to this, even though the reactionaries are attacking him from the other side.

Count Witte's position between these two fires is to a certain degree adding to his strength among the moderates, who are beginning to realize that he is the only safeguard against anarchy and a general massacre. Attempts by the court party to undermine him also give him additional adherents. He is taking full advantage of this and is especially seeking the support of the disaffected element among the army officers. He has already been shrewd enough on the basis of their support to take a stronger line with the Emperor.

It may even be said that should the Czar now attempt to dismiss Count Witte he would find that the Premier has already completed his plans for a coup d'état. Count Witte in a word is now playing for the great stake of control of the Russian Empire.

There remains the great power in the hands of the now fairly organized working classes, whose tendencies and ambitions are frankly Socialistic. They have even less confidence in Count Witte than the Zemstvoists have. They have withdrawn for the moment the potent weapon of a general strike, but it may be reimposed any day. When it comes it can scarcely fail to force the revolutionary crisis to a terrible issue. Meantime St. Petersburg is in almost a panic of apprehension.

Maxim Gorky will appear as the nominal editor of the new industrial organ which

will soon be issued at St. Petersburg. He will do little more work, however, as he is hopelessly ill of consumption.

The resignation of General Trepooff as Assistant Minister of the Interior and Governor General of St. Petersburg was finally due to a warning he received from the same revolutionary committee which carried out the assassination of Mr. Plehve. This committee notified Trepooff that he would be in three days unless he resigned. The same committee notified the Czar that a similar fate awaited himself and the members of the Government unless a constituent assembly was granted within thirty days.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Matin* says that a cordon of troops surrounds Peterhof, where the Czar is living, and that a German torpedo boat is anchored in front of the imperial palace.

MASSACRE FEARED TO-DAY.

Jews in St. Petersburg Take Precautions—Americans to Be Protected.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Rumors that a massacre of Jews in St. Petersburg is planned for to-morrow have caused great alarm among the Hebrew residents of the city. All the Jewish shops were closed this afternoon and Jewish traders on the Nevsky Prospekt have removed their signs.

Committees armed with revolvers are organizing in the Jewish quarter. Many Jewish families are going to Finland, and others will spend the day with Christian friends.

During the three days of rioting at Ekaterinograd 200 shops and 130 houses were destroyed. Seventy-eight Jews were killed and 160 wounded.

A long official note has been issued which denies that the Government fomented disorders in any part of the country. It promises that the most careful inquiry will be made into the recent outrages and that measures will be adopted to prevent their recurrence.

The document concludes by announcing that the Council of Ministers, which will begin its functions to-morrow, will devote all its efforts to a realization of the Czar's manifesto. It urges the sensible section of the population to aid in the execution of this task.

The first number of Maxim Gorky's paper, the *Novoye Zheni*, which contained a strong anti-Jewish article, was seized by the police. The members of the editorial staff will be prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following bulletin was made public at the State Department to-day:

"Mr. Eddy at St. Petersburg informs the Department of State that in his opinion the reports that very severe disturbances will take place to-morrow are greatly exaggerated. He says that every precaution has been taken for the protection of Americans in case of necessity."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Suggested Basis on Which One Might Be Arranged.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Observer* gives prominence to a somewhat cryptic article which claims to give an authoritative outline of the basis on which the projected Anglo-Russian entente might be concluded.

According to the *Observer*, Persia and Constantinople are the main difficulties, which may be overcome by Great Britain offering the open door in Persia, which would meet with Russian favor, and also offering no opposition to Russian enterprises in Asia Minor or even in Constantinople if the signatories to the Black Sea treaties are agreeable.

Great Britain has no objection to Russia building the Bagdad railway, which in Russian hands would be a useful instrument for successful negotiation with the aforesaid signatories, especially Germany. A solution of the Balkan question might be found in a Pan-Slavic federation, to which Great Britain has no fundamental objection. Russia might then secure a warm seaport.

AROUSING RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Revolutionary Agents at Work on the Soldiers Still in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The report current in Washington last night that Japanese troops at Kobe had mutinied arose through the receipt of a telegram from that city that Russian soldiers who were prisoners of war in Japan were awaiting transportation to home have been persuaded by agents of the Russian revolutionary party to join the standard of revolution in the Czar's dominions. A member of the Russian revolution committee in Washington says he received this cable message from Kobe.

A enthusiastic reception given to revolutionary officers by the 30,000 revolutionary soldiers at Hamadera and Himeji detention camps. Red banners bearing allegiances to "Zemlia, L. Volra" (Land and Liberty—Live Liberty), Russian Marseillaise sung.

TO RESUME THE STRIKE.

Industrial Associations Warn Witte of the Workers' Plan.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The industrial associations of Riga, on the Baltic, and Kharkoff, in southern Russia, have both telegraphed Count Witte that preparations are being made by the workmen for resuming the strikes. In each case the assertion is made that if the plans are carried out absolute ruin to industry will be the result. Witte has replied that he is powerless to do anything to prevent the danger.

MARTIAL LAW FOR POLAND.

Government to Take Severe Measures to Restore Order There.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—A proclamation has been issued declaring the whole of Russian Poland under martial law.

Martial law in Poland is understood to be the beginning of an attempt by the Russian Government to restore order throughout the empire by severe measures.

TROOPS IN MUTINY.

Battalion at Big Camp Near St. Petersburg Reported in Revolt.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that a battalion of infantry stationed at Krassnoye Selo, the great military camp eighteen miles southeast of St. Petersburg, has mutinied.

OPERA BARYTONE TAKES GAS.

WON'T DIE; LEFT PLEASANT NOTE FOR HIS CREDITORS.

Greder Had Elaborate Apartments and a German Cavalry Officer's Outfit, but Only 11 Cents—Cast for Part in Tannhauser—He Wrote a Bunch of Letters.

Emil Greder, a member of the Metropolitan Opera House company, who was formerly a Captain in the German army, is recovering in Flower Hospital from the effects of gas inhaled yesterday afternoon. He is a prisoner, for the police believe he took the gas with suicidal intent.

Greder had three handsomely furnished rooms in one of the Antoinette apartment houses at 54 East Fifty-ninth street. One of the bellboys detected the odor of gas coming from them at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Delmar W. Heath of 240 West 108th street, manager of the house, broke open the door and found Greder in his nightgown lying on the floor of the middle room. His head was propped up by pillows and his mouth was close to an open gas jet protruding from the wall about a foot above the floor. He was unconscious.

The windows were thrown open and a call was sent to Flower Hospital. Three physicians brought Greder around in the course of two hours. Late last night they believed he would recover.

There was a piano in the front room. Upon it Policemen Tobin and Detlevs Conroy and Summers found ten letters, evidently written by Greder yesterday; two photographs, taken in Germany, of a strikingly beautiful blond woman and this note in German:

To All Whom I Love Money. You're cut-throats and fakers, all of you.

The letters were addressed to the following: Dr. Lewis Peiser, 52 East Eighth street; H. Conrad, Esq.; Louis Stern, 602 West 112th street; Clara Magdalen Stern, same address; Mrs. Clara Stern, same address; August Wilhelm, 2730 Broadway; L. Herzog, 55 West Eighty-sixth street; Tony Fritz, Dresden, Germany; and Paul Petri, Brooklyn. Two of the letters were addressed to August Wilhelm. All the letters were taken to the East Fifty-sixth street police station. None was opened.

In a coat pocket was found a contract with Mr. Conrad for the season of 1905-06 at the Metropolitan Opera House and a letter from Mr. Conrad requesting Greder to report for rehearsal in "Rigault" on Friday last. Greder is a barytone; his position in the company is a subordinate one.

Mr. Heath said Mr. Greder had lived in the apartments since September. He was a native of Dresden and a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music. He was formerly a member of the Leipzig Opera Company. Later he was employed in the Dresden Court Theatre. He came to this country after having some trouble in Germany, it is said, in September, 1904, and applied for a position in the Metropolitan Opera House Company. Mr. Conrad said he could do nothing for him, but finally yielded to his importunities and gave him work at a salary of \$5 a night, as assistant stage manager for the Wagnerian operas.

Greder's first chance to sing in public came toward the close of the season. He substituted for Goritz in "Der Meistersinger" and acquitted himself creditably. As a result he had little trouble in securing a contract for this season, though Mr. Conrad did not plan to trust him with important roles. He was to make his first appearance in "Tannhauser" next Saturday evening.

The police found in Greder's room boots, spurs, a sword and other accoutrements of a German cavalry officer. As far as they could find, Greder had but eleven cents in his possession. This fact and the note to creditors made the police believe that poverty drove him to attempt suicide.

Louis Stern, to whom was addressed one of the letters and to whose wife and daughter were addressed two of the others, said last night that he was acquainted with Greder, but that the acquaintance was not especially intimate.

Mr. Conrad said last night that Greder had telegraphed for an advance of money in the morning and he had replied granting and telling Greder to call on the cashier for it.

HE DOESN'T WANT TO BE KING.

Louis Munthe, American, Turns Down Offer of Norway's Throne.

BESSEMER, Mich., Nov. 11.—Invitations have been received by former Representative Louis Munthe from what is termed the legitimate wing of the Norwegian Storting to visit Christiania and establish his claim as a direct descendant of Haakon V., the last independent king who died in 1397.

Mr. Munthe has been a resident of Bessemer for more than a decade. He represented the Gogebic district in the State Legislature in 1891, being the only Democrat ever elected to the Legislature from his district. While a student at Lund University Mr. Munthe took a prominent part in the Danish-German War, and also in the subsequent attempt to overthrow the Danish dynasty. The failure of this attempt caused him to make a hasty departure for America.

The Legitimist party in the Storting insists that the Norwegian throne shall be filled by a descendant of the native royal line.

Mr. Munthe will not accept the invitation, however, as he is well along in years and even a possible crown is not enough to attract him back to the old country.

THE LITERARY PENDULUM.

John Oliver Hobbes Thinks It's Swinging Far Away From Howells and James.

Mrs. Pearl Mary Craigie, known in literature as John Oliver Hobbes, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool aboard the Cunarder Campania, had a few things to say about Bernard Shaw, with whom she has little sympathy. She said she was not surprised at the reception of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" over here, although she had thought that it might last in New York a bit longer than it did in London. Mrs. Craigie said she thought she had detected a change in American literature in the last few years. She was inclined to think that the change was exemplified by William Dean Howells and Henry James was giving way to an "intensely unreal school." American women writers were having a vogue with the English. There were three important cliques in London, the Henry James, the Marie Corelli and the Bernard Shaw.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived: St. City of Torino, Genoa, Oct. 21.

CORRELL-COLUMBIA FOOTBALL GAME.

Thurs., Nov. 18th. Low rate tickets via the Lehigh Valley R. R. Direct Route, to St. Louis, \$25. 12th Broadway, N. Y., 25 Fulton St., Brooklyn. —Ad.

WHEN THIS EARTH IS CROWDED.

One Birth to Every 200 Marriages Must Be the Rule.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The last week having brought some fresh contributions to the recurrent lamentation by public men on the decline of the birth rate in the United Kingdom, a writer in the *Standard* discusses the question from the opposite viewpoint, basing his remarks on the latest statistics of births and deaths. Assuming that these are correct and that the present emigration will increase pro rata he shows that the population seventy years hence will be double, making the number 83,000,000, which it will be impossible for the British Isles to support unless there are some changes in the conditions of life.

But allowing for the possibility of the country being able to support this number and estimating that the population will be doubled every seventy years, the writer pictures a time no further forward than the Norman Conquest is backward, say the year 2901, when there will be 6,924,000 people on the square mile of England, which would give each individual about half a square yard of space. To house and accommodate these suitably every inch of dry ground in the country would have to be covered with sixteen story skyscrapers, leaving no space for streets, parks, shops, theatres or anything but dwellings.

Assuming that the emigration to the unoccupied lands of the world will vastly increase, the writer supposes that the emigrants will produce progeny at an equal rate, while other nations of the world are also increasing in population. Quoting the calculation of an eminent statistician, the late Sir Robert Giffen, that peoples of European origin increased from 170,000,000 at the beginning of the nineteenth century to 510,000,000 at its end, and reckoning that the world's population doubles every seven-and-a-half years, he demonstrates the impossibility of maintaining the present rate of multiplication, and contends that the sooner the birthrate declines to one-third of what it is at present the better for our descendants.

Indeed, he says, the time is not far distant when the rate must not exceed one birth to every 200 marriages or all the people must die before they reach twenty years or must destroy one another.

Benjamin Broadbent, who has been re-elected Mayor of Huddersfield, claims success for a scheme which he initiated in November, 1904, when he promised £1 to the parents of every baby born during his year of office. He says that the number so reared was 110 and there has been only one death in the last eight months. The infant mortality in the district in which the scheme was applied was 54 per 1,000, as against 150 per 1,000 for the whole country and 122 for the district before the introduction of Mr. Broadbent's plan. Mr. Broadbent's plan is to give £1 to the parents of every child born during his year of office. He says that the number so reared was 110 and there has been only one death in the last eight months. The infant mortality in the district in which the scheme was applied was 54 per 1,000, as against 150 per 1,000 for the whole country and 122 for the district before the introduction of Mr. Broadbent's plan. Mr. Broadbent's plan is to give £1 to the parents of every child born during his year of office.

GEN. PORTER SAYS NOT HIS AT.

Machine Which Killed a Man in France Belonged to His Daughter.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Gen. Horace Porter's chauffeur, Alois Bauerfeld, was condemned at Moulins to-day to a month's imprisonment, a fine of 500 francs and to pay 15,000 francs damages for running over and killing a man named Girard, a courier, at Toulon-lez-Avallon, near Moulins, last month. Gen. Porter is held to be civilly responsible.

Gen. Porter said last night that the automobile was owned by his daughter Mimi. Mimi is a young girl of 18.

"The driver was alone at the time of the accident," said the General, "and the man who was run down was drunk and got in the way. The fine will be paid by an insurance company of Paris that insures the owners of machines against damage suits. I am certain that the accident was not due to any carelessness on the driver's part."

LONDON WON'T EAT SINKERS.

American Quick Lunch Restaurants on the Strand Fail.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The attempt to establish quick lunch eating houses in London has proved a costly failure. Both the American restaurants of this character on the Strand have just gone out of business. One place had a precarious existence for two years, during which it went through two bankruptcies, while the other lasted a few months, and then failed so completely that the shareholders have not recovered a penny.

Both places made a specialty of American delicacies such as oysters, omelets, oyster cocktails and baked beans. Londoners refused to form acquaintanceship with these American specialties, and this, combined with mismanagement and extravagance, doomed the scheme to failure almost at the start.

KISS ALBUM THE LATEST.

Get One and Have Your Friends Register Their Salutes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A West End woman has an album in which kisses of friends are registered. The album is provided with a pad of a soluble carmine tinted substance on which the lips are pressed. Then the kiss is imprinted in a space provided on a page on which the kiss may add his or her autograph.

The inventor says there is a lot of character in the two are alike. Some are big and smug and others are little and pecky.

RESHIPED AT SEA.

Stowaways Transferred on the Ocean—Request Made by Wireless.

The De Forest operator aboard the steamship Coamo, in yesterday from Porto Rico, reports that on Wednesday, when the ship was about 300 miles out from San Juan, he got into wireless communication with the steamship Ponce, bound from this port to Porto Rico. The Coamo had two Porto Rican stowaway youngsters aboard, and she asked the Ponce would she please meet her at position given and take the boys back to Porto Rico. The Ponce said she would.

The vessels were 100 miles apart when the messages were exchanged. They have in sight of each other now on about four hours later and the stowaways were transferred and taken back to their homes.

TO VIEW THE GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY.

Park and Riverside Automobiles from 9th Avenue and 5th St. (Columbus Circle Subway Station) every few minutes. 25 cents.—Ad.

Savannah Line office 317 Broadway. Telephone 4-64. Ad.

YELLOW JACK HITS HAVANA.

TWO MORE FEVER CASES THERE; ONE AMERICAN IS DEAD.

A. Z. Outwater of Passaic Arrived There From New York on Nov. 1—Disease Contracted on Shore and Not on the Ship, Dr. Finlay Believes—Precautions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Two more cases of yellow fever were reported here to-day. They have been diagnosed as such by the physicians and one of the cases is serious. Both of the patients are Spaniards and evidently contracted the disease here, as they have been in Havana over a month. A. Z. Outwater of Passaic, N. J., who reported yesterday as one of the two yellow fever patients that had then been discovered, died to-day. He arrived here on November 1 from New York and on November 5 was taken sick and removed from the Hotel Inglaterra to the hospital.

Dr. Finlay says from Havana that he cannot agree with Dr. Doty of New York that the sickness is not yellow fever. He says the cases here are well marked and there cannot be any doubt as to the nature of the disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The State Department to-day received several reports on the yellow fever outbreak at Havana. It came from various sources, and until late this afternoon, when Consul-General Steinhardt reported that the supposed death by yellow fever was really due to uremia, the reports agreed. A despatch from Havana was made public as follows:

"Three cases of yellow fever, one death. Monterey sails for New York to-day. All precautions possible taken by the authorities."

ORIGIN OF THE CASES EXPLAINED.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of this port, received by cable from Havana yesterday an explanation of the origin of the two cases of yellow fever reported there the previous day. The message was sent by Dr. Finlay, national health officer of Cuba.

The first case was that of a passenger who arrived at Havana on October 23 on the Antonio Lopez, which runs between Mexican ports, Havana, this city and Spain. The Lopez had left Mexico on November 1, touched at Havana, and was on its way to this city. One of the passengers was taken sick four days after his arrival at Havana and died, so it was believed at first, of kidney trouble. Subsequent examination showed traces of yellow fever.

The invalid in the second case was a passenger on the Morro Castle from this city which put into Havana on November 1. Five days later he was taken ill, and since five days is the maximum period of incubation of yellow fever, Dr. Finlay believed the disease was contracted on shore rather than aboard ship. The Morro Castle plies only between Havana and New York, and the fact that there had been no yellow fever in either city strengthens the belief that the ship had no germs of the disease.

GRAF WALDERSEE IN THE MUD.

Big Hamburg Liner Aground in the Upper Bay—Can't Get Her Off.

The Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee, which drew out of her Hoboken dock more than an hour before dawn yesterday, ran into a heavy mist in the upper bay and her pilot lost his bearings. The big ship, one of the ten day twin screws that have enormous cargo carrying capacity, had 10,000 tons of general merchandise aboard and 41 first cabin and 49 second cabin passengers.

The pilot did not know where he was until he found the ship gliding into the soft mud of the Red Hook flats, off the South Brooklyn shore, and about a mile from Forty-third street. The engines were reversed, but the way of the ship could not be checked in time to prevent her from running nearly her whole length on the flats.

Her whistle screamed for help and a fleet of tugboats gathered around. Capt. Kreh sent a boat ashore and notified the line by telephone of the Waldersee's plight, and two Hamburg-American tugs joined the fleet. The Merritt Wrecking Company took charge of the job.

Hauling and pushing were without result in the morning, and as the tide receded it was felt that the ship would bottom. The tugs suspended work. It is almost like a millpond off Forty-third street in pleasant weather, and the ship was in no more danger than in dock. Her passengers expressed merely an interest in getting away and no fear about being wrecked in port. None of them went ashore.

The lower tide got the deeper the ship sunk in the mud and it had a stouter last night, than when she went on, before sunrise. Ten tugs exerted all the power in them, assisted by the churning propellers of the liner, for nearly two hours last night to release her, and then gave up the job. They will go to it again at high tide this morning.

If they do not succeed in moving the ship, then some of the cargo will be lightered and another effort will be made to float her on the next tide. She was plainly outlined in the moonlight last night and could be seen from the Battery wall with distinctness.

Some of the passengers are: Louis Barrett, Baron von Ertze, military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington; Mrs. W. I. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Morris, Mrs. Jenny Lewin, Mrs. John M. Hassall, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace A. Wise and F. M. Urban.

BIG LAND TRANSFER FRAUDS.

Papers Involving a Million Dollars Declared to Be Forgeries.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Mary B. Belt, whose name appears on deeds in the capacity of notary public and on which papers \$1,000,000 of realty changed hands at Seattle, Wash., since the first of the year, declared to-day that the signatures were forgeries.

Mrs. Belt was formerly a member of the firm of Belt & Whitcomb, stenographers and notaries public. Mrs. Belt said: "I am positive these papers are forgeries. I had absolutely nothing to do with preparing them."

Mary D. Whitcomb looked over the books of the company, but could find no record of the transactions.

The frauds are being investigated by the Seattle Real Estate Association. There are thirty-two fraudulent instruments. Most of the property belongs to Eastern parties, who rarely visit their Western possessions.

SHIFTS IN FRENCH CABINET.

M. Thomson Takes the Vacant Ministry of War—Rouvier Strengthened.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—There has been a definite reformation of the Cabinet. M. Georges Trouillot becomes Minister of Commerce, a post he held in 1902; M. Etienne remains as Minister of the Interior; M. Thomson, who was Minister of Marine, becomes Minister of War, and M. Dubief, who was Minister of Commerce, becomes Minister of Marine.

It cannot be said that the position of the Ministry is one of strength, although Prime Minister Rouvier personally comes out a greater statesman. Nevertheless, good judges believe that the Ministry as now constituted will hold together until the Presidential election, owing to the difficulty in replacing Premier Rouvier. M. Clemenceau was mentioned for the Interior portfolio, but his recent bitter articles in the *Aurore* against Germany would have made his inclusion a direct challenge to the Kaiser.

MARINES FRATERNIZE.

Soldiers of the Drake and the Maine Dine at Cafe Boulevard.

His Majesty's jollies of the British flag Drake were entertained at the Cafe Boulevard last night by the marines from the Maine, flagship of Admiral Evans's squadron. The flags of the two nations decorated the rathskeller and the soldier lads made the walls ring with the songs of all the world.

First Sergeant Reed of the Drake gave the toast, "President Roosevelt, the peacemaker of the world." First Sergeant White of the Maine responded with "The King" and then the 200 marines drank to everybody and everything British and American that could give excuse for thirst quenching.

They swore eternal friendship, and it was noticed that they gave each other strong support on the return voyage to the squadrons.

FIGHTING BOB FOR A SCRAP.

Will Lead the Maine to the Jackies Who Want a Test With the Gloves.

Admiral Evans—"Fighting Bob"—was asked yesterday what he thought of the proposed sparring contest between champions of the American and British squadrons now in port.

"I hope they bring it off," said Evans, "clicking the bulldog jaw. 'Not only that, I want to see us matched against them for a heavyweight fight, a middleweight, a welterweight, a lightweight and a featherweight, if there are any featherweights in the navy. They can't come too fast."

"